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The le will commence at 10  
o'Clock tomorrow the 19th Instant.  
*Bombay, 18th September, 1816.*

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Bombay, 18th September, 1816.

B O M B A Y

—September 15th, S

Master. O. E. Stewart.

|| so hoping, as many allusions are made

WEDNESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER 1846.

We have published in one of our columns, of to day, an interesting letter to the Editor of the New Monthly Magazine, tending to prove the high antiquity of the globe; we have done so hoping, as many allusions are made

SIR,  
 We have observed lately with great satisfaction, the successful resistance made by the opposition at home, to a continuation of some of the heavy burthens laid on the people; we have not only witnessed the abolition of the Income tax, the removal of the pressure on

husbandry, other imposts shall be levied, for the reason that we hope that the British Government's trenchment will be largely increased, and that glory in these measures as well as in the honor it does the country, the British Government derive, and the opening it holds out to the oriental clime of being enabled at some future day to visit our native land, which as we have stood of late, appeared impracticable more than one person out of about eighteen. Some of the difficulties having been removed at home, it behoves us to pursue and adopt some arrangement in India, that might eventually tend to assist us in that dear and most desirable object. Our expenses and charges being greatly reduced in England, it were necessary that something of a similar description should take place here. I see no objection, I see no reason, why Europe articles should remain at their present nefarious and exorbitant rates. I see no grounds why this monopoly and combination, for such it certainly is, should not by some rigorous and decisive measure be crushed, or at least maimed in its future exertions to commit imposition. That many of us from imperious necessity have long since foregone the use, not of articles of luxury or expense, but of those that are necessary and ought to be at moderate prices, is but too well known. Did fairness in dealing exist, or were an easy profit exacted; there would be no ground for complaint: But as that is not the principle by which those matters are conducted, it is an imperious duty we owe, to avail ourselves of the present favorable moment that a general peace presents, to remove those obstacles. Blindness and devoted infatuation are incurable. Should our submission and forbearance bear those characters, the thing is irremovable; but it does not, I am convinced. No one can be so absolutely deprived of idea, as to make up his mind to remain patient under imposition, to give up the necessities of life and a few comforts for his family, to become a wretched and voluntary exile for life in this land, without a struggle and an endeavour to extricate himself from the fangs of a few obscure persons, who build their happiness on his misery, raise their ill-gotten fabric of wealth on the wreck of his poor monthly pittance, accumulate vast and overgrown profits out of the pockets of the brave and good man, who toils for years, in the same walk of life, with the cheerless prospect before him of each revolving year becoming worse; while those that thus fleece him, are surrounded with every luxury, enjoying every comfort (save an honest conscience) and wallowing in wealth—persons whose Ledger is their Bible, money their God, and their Creed cent per cent. Do not let it be supposed for a moment, that I include the gross; far be it from me to stigmatize or censure thus largely and indiscriminately. There are individuals who would do credit to a much higher walk of life—men of liberal minds, of upright principles, fair dealers in every sense of the word; but those unhappily are compelled along the stream—who must do as others do or give up the support that they derive from their business. Circumstanced as things and persons are in India, the reformation must be general & perfect; not partial & distinctive; means must be devised & expedients found out, or we shall have the discredit of entailing on our heirs and successors our poverty and folly, and sustaining misery and want during our sojournment in this dreary waste. The opposition at home have done a great deal of good; an opposition in this country formed of respectable persons possessing influence and power, might be of essential service in the prosecution of this business. Means ought to be taken to ascertain the price of articles in Europe, their original cost, the charges in shipment and in coming out, the expenses incurred in landing in India; a fair profit to the freighter, and the same to the dealer in this country. That the shipper of the goods has a very moderate profit is an established fact—nay they often do not clear themselves. This I have seen in many instances, yet I never had the good fortune to perceive that the article to the consumer was retailed one iota less.—A maxim that I have heard appeared to me so fraught with mischief, that had I not been but too surely convinced of it's truth in knowing it to be acted upon, I should have felt inclined to have doubted the relator's veracity. "The bad and good articles must go together, and what we lose by one person it is nothing more than fair we should make up by our living customers." This is hopeful. An honest confession they tell you in Italy is good for the soul. What a dishonest one may be in India, I am not Materialist enough to say.

“ Away with all our trifles which must delay,  
 “ And to business with that appetite we may.”  
 A resolution might be entered into by large  
 bodies, that meet together, to commission  
 their goods from England,—the facilities that  
 the free traders and packets offer, exclusive of  
 the regular Indiamen and country ships would  
 ensure a regular supply, and, till that time, give

up the use of the word "would" would be a sacrifice to the "should" which would call forth the commendations of the public. It has been found to be a "would" intended. Large families and individuals have resources within themselves & would imitate so excellent an example. A deficiency in supplies need never be apprehended, and the superfluity, if any, never long lay by, but be most thankfully accepted by those who however willing to check the present system, do not possess the means. We should then see if a great reduction did not take place; and that those who know beer, cheese, salted fish &c. &c. by sight, might by taste be able to judge of it; and that those who admire their friends in Europe boots, hats, broad cloth &c. &c. be themselves admired as "they strutted their hour," with the interior well lined, & their exterior well covered.

Will resume however the object of this note. What have not the Hon'ble Government, with a discrimination as to our circumstances, & a liberality towards our situation done? Do they not issue several articles by stated moderate prices, and by public sale, for the benefit of their servants; and even a considerable credit is allowed, and the amount discharged by regular & easy instalments. With this before our eyes and urging on our reason as to its necessity and beneficial consequences, we ought to be in fact stimulated on, and if our apathy and ineptitude is not fixed, much may be hoped for. We were told that the free traders were to cause wonders in the reduction of prices. We know they were not the persons who kept them up. Well, at all events, it was said, and I was one of those simpletons that really did believe it, that Peace would lower the price of articles—they were to be plentiful, good and cheap. The former they may be, & as to the latter I have not had the good fortune to find it out; nor do I perceive if circumstances are left to themselves, and to their present managers, it ever will be the case. Peace has done a great deal in Europe. It has placed the Ex-Emperor on that delightful spot, St. Helena; it has done for poor Joachim, it has joked him out of the world; it has made Lord Donoughmore, Do-no-more on the Catholic question; it has given several poor bachelor princes rich and pretty spouses; it has made Mr. Vansittart utter long speeches; it has caused the Marquis of Lansdown to be brilliant and witty; it has more than once made Lord C. lose his temper when hard pushed and teased by Messrs. B. P. and T.; it has blessed mankind with the Jesuits and Inquisition; it has made America look like nothing; it has given their High Mightinesses Java; it has given the English the Ionian Islands; it has given new constitutions after the English model to nearly the whole of Europe; it has given freedom to the natives of Africa, and slavery to Spain; it has frightened the Turk worse than the plague; it has made Hanover a kingdom; it has given the United States good warriors & able statesmen—things they rather lacked; it has caused Mr. Croker to croak about the loss of 1000 £ a year; it has made the Rose bloom in January, and that in his blossom a thorn has been at last found; it has given myself and others a probable hope of again seeing our native country; it has given a distant hope of a reduction in the price of Europe articles in this country, by the means of which we may be assisted in realizing the former.—Above all it has given to dear England honor, wealth, plenty and cheapness; and given her what for 25 years she has been bravely and perseveringly contending for—supremacy, dignity and independence. Long may she preserve them—

"Till rolling years shall cease to move!"  
The laborer is worthy of his hire—so is Great Britain worthy of her exalted situation gained by her labor. May her sons in this clime, participate in the joys and comforts; and that the Peace may give a death blow to forestalling, regrating, monopolizing, high prices, and bad articles, is the anxious and fervent hope of

Your Obedient Servant,  
BENEDICT MEDIUM.

P. S. I subjoin the prices of a few articles here; and we have accounts that in Bombay they are deplorably high. Beer 9 Rupees per dozen or 198 rupees per Cask; Hams & Cheese 2 rupees per lb. Salt herrings 6 rupees per doz. Writing paper 2 rupees per quire; Shoes 13 rupees per pair; Boots 35 do. Pickles 8 Rs. per bottle; currant jelly 15 rupees; Hat 18 rupees; Broad cloth 25 to 28 rupees per yard. I could enumerate many other articles, all equally high in price, and but few of them of the best quality, for instance, Spirits mixed 30 rupees per doz. It must not be imagined that the season of the year has had any influence in rising or keeping up the prices; it was precisely the same before and after the arrival of the China Ships. I must be permitted to observe, ere I close the subject, that Boat hire from Bombay to Cambay is remarkably cheap; and that the hire of a large cart with a pair of good strong bullocks from Cambay here is but 4 rupees; the duties and insurance are very trifling; the whole charges may be estimated at about 14 per Cent.

We just perceive by your paper, the arrival of one Ship from England; three more are expected. This, if I err not according to Cocker makes four; add ten more, which by the same infallible authority makes fourteen. Articles will still remain at the standard price; they will not be allowed to fall, however the Importers may be willing and moderate in their profits and charges.

## English Extracts.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MAY 13.  
The Bishop of OXFORD (Dr. Legge) was introduced by the Bishop of GLOUCESTER and the Bishop of Bath.

### MILITARY OBSTRUCTION.

The Earl of ESSSEX stated, that he had again to complain to their Lordships of having been obstructed by the military in his passage along the streets. He had been prevented from passing through Pall-mall this day. It appeared that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London had gone up with an address to the Queen, and that this was the occasion of calling out the military. He had asked the soldier who had obstructed his passage where the constables were; to which the man replied, that there were no constables there, and that he could not pass. This had extremely surprised him, after the pledge which had been given by a Noble Secretary of State on a former occasion; and he found himself under the necessity of again calling their Lordships' attention to the subject. He moved that there be laid before the House a copy of the order under which the military had acted.

Lord SIDMOUTH expressed his hope that the Noble Earl would not think it necessary to persist in his motion. It was true that on a former occasion he had pledged himself that, when the military were called out, he should give orders that the civil officers should also attend. It had then been as was still his opinion, that the civil officers should be in attendance on such occasions; but he admitted that there was a defect of communication on this subject between the Horse Guards and the Secretary of State's Office. He promised, however, that he would take measures to remedy that defect, if possible. This mode of calling out the military, however, for the sake of parade or public convenience, was no new proceeding, though it might have been, from local and other circumstances, carried to a greater extent than formerly.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said, that this matter now assumed a more serious appearance from the doctrines that were maintained by the Secretary of State. He had always understood that, by the law and constitution of this country, the Civil Power was to be first employed for the preservation of the peace, and that the military were never to be called out except where the Civil Power was found to be insufficient, and then only at the special requisition of the Civil Magistrate. But, from the doctrines now maintained, it would appear that we lived not under a Civil Government, but a military despotism, and that the military might be called out, and in an illegal manner stop passengers on the highway without any authority from the Civil Magistrate, and even without any notice sent to the office of the Secretary of State at the head of the Civil Power. The Noble Secretary said his pledge was, that he would order constables to attend when the military were called out; but it appeared that they did not think it worth while to give him any notice of the intention to call out the military; and even if he had ordered the constables to attend, what was the use of their attendance unless they were to act? It could serve no other purpose but to increase the crowd and confusion. It did, therefore, appear absolutely necessary that their Lordships should know by whom this order had been given, and what was its nature.

Lord SIDMOUTH admitted, that by the law and constitution of this country, when the object was the preservation of the peace, the civil power ought to be employed first; and that the military ought to be called upon only in case the civil power should be insufficient, and then only at the requisition of the civil magistrate. This had been his principle and his practice. But then there were occasions when the military were called out, not for the preservation of the peace, but for the purposes of parade or public convenience, and then certainly the civil power had not always been in attendance. The practice was of early date, though it had, perhaps, of late increased, and might require greater vigilance on the part of the civil magistrate; but he should take measures to apply the remedy and saw no necessity for the production of this order.

Earl FITZWILLIAM supported the motion for the production of the order. The extent to which the military were now employed, independently of the civil power, had become in principle at least, alarming. The Noble Secretary of State had admitted that a defect existed, and that he had not been able to apply the remedy which he had promised on a former occasion, and the consequence was the recurrence of the same abuse. He recollected that in 1814, Mr. Sadler, the aeronaut, was to ascend at York. He was present on that occasion, and to his astonishment saw the military employed in keeping the ground for Mr. Sadler. He thought that the Mayor of York might have required their being called out; but, on inquiry, he found that he had not, and that, in point of fact, they had not been called out by the civil magistrate at all. The practice, therefore, not only prevailed in London, but in the distant parts of the country. Where was the occasion for the military in the present instance? He had a great respect for the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, but he had not a greater respect for them than he had for that House, and yet he did not remember having seen any such military parade when

their Lordships went up with their Addresses. The production of the order was necessary.

The Marquis of BUCKINGHAM warmly supported the motion, and said, that the question really appeared to be, whether we were to live under a civil government or a military despotism? By what was it that the military were called out without any notice even to the civil power; and where was the occasion here for their service? The Constitution was, that they should never be employed except where the civil power was insufficient to preserve the peace, and then only at the requisition of the civil power. Here then, was an instance of a person stopped on the highway by the military, without any authority whatever from the civil power, and their Lordships would not do their duty unless they insisted upon knowing who had dared to give orders to the military to act in this illegal manner.

The Earl of HARROWBY said, that the practice, though perhaps not strictly legal, had been allowed for the sake of the convenience which it was on many occasions attended. He knew a time (that of Hastings, still) when the passages even to the Courts of Law were obstructed by the military for almost seven years, & this was tolerated for the sake of the convenience. In strict law he did not know what authority a constable could have to stop a peaceable passenger on the highway. This practice might, perhaps, have grown too great at length, but the public notice that had been taken of it, and the observations of their Lordships, would be sufficient to keep it within reasonable bounds, and he saw no necessity for the production of the order.

Lord HOLLAND maintained that the strong objection had been laid for its production. The Noble Viscount over the way had admitted that the military ought never to be called out for the preservation of the peace, except when called upon by the civil power, after the exertions of the civil officers had been insufficient. But the he took a distinction between the preservation of the peace, and the purposes of parade and public convenience. As for parade, that was a matter of taste merely, provided the military were not called upon to act; but as to public convenience, he did not understand what it meant, unless it meant the preservation of the peace. Where was the convenience here? The Lord Mayor had passed through the narrow and populous streets of the City without any aid but that of the civil power; but then it appeared that the Courts about Pall-Mall were so eager to see him, that they crowded and pressed toward with such tumult and confusion, that it was necessary to call in the aid of the military. As to the assertion that public notice would correct the practice, it was neither well founded nor very parliamentary. Regularly, their Lordships' observations ought not to be carried out of the House. But they had experienced that public notice would not correct it. A similar abuse had been noticed in this way before, and yet within a month another abuse of the same nature had occurred. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that their Lordships should know by whom these illegal orders were given; and that no proper means, by motion, address, or prosecution, ought to be omitted to find out, who gave the order, and what was its nature. Nobody found fault with the men, whose conduct, generally speaking, was as civil and proper at home as it was praiseworthy abroad. They duly obeyed their orders, but their Lordships ought to inform themselves of the facts—who gave the orders, and what was their nature.

Earl STANHOPE said, that if the soldier had struck his Noble Friend's servant, and the man had died, it would have been murder, and as in cases of murder all are principals, he who gave the order would likewise be a murderer. As to the case of Hastings, trial, the military had been called out at the requisition of this House.

Lord SIDMOUTH said, that the argument was that the practice was illegal; and now it appeared that this House had adopted that illegal practice.

Lord HOLLAND said, that the high Court of Parliament had constables of its own, and that the civil power was there called out first.

Lord SIDMOUTH.—The meaning of that was, according to the argument on the other side, that the civil power not being sufficient to violate the law, the military were called in for that purpose.

The Marquis of Lansdown said that the great evil complained of was, not the occasional obstruction of a street, but the employment of the military, without any control or superintendence of the civil power.

The Duke of SUSSEX supported the motion. In the case of Hastings, trial, the House had applied to the Crown for the assistance of the military, and no doubt the circumstance must have been communicated to, and the employment of the military sanctioned by, the Secretary of State.

The House divided on the question whether the order should be called for—

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The motion was therefore negatived.

The Marquis of BUCKINGHAM gave notice of a motion on Friday, for an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would communicate who gave the order, and what was its nature.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

INSURRECTION AT GRENOBLE—PLOTS AT PARIS.  
Our Correspondents' information has been completely confirmed by the Paris Papers of Saturday

last which arrived this morning. Noble the ancient Federes and disaffected rose night of the 4th instant, and attempted to subvert the town, but were repulsed after a sanguinament, in which 160 were left dead on the spot all the surrounding heights were fired light signals to the rebels. This insurrection had extensive ramifications. It was connected with the insurrection at Lyons last January. It extended to, where, according to the *Moniteur*, its object to restore the regime of 1793. Particular cards made use of, as our well-informed correspondents stated. Its ramifications appear even to have id foreign countries; for a Brussels letter says that the French disaffected there had for some time out to meet the courier from France, under expectation of hearing "some good news."

The *Moniteur* adds with respect to the plot, that none but the lowest classes were engaged, and that Government had never the least uneasiness.

The principal Constituted Authority aients, the Prefect, Attorney-General, and Colonel the Legion have experienced the displeasure of Government for having belonged to or favoured a plot society.

We subjoin the important details:—

"While a handful of factions men banditti were endeavouring to revolutionize some communes in the neighbourhood of Grenoble, some, not less insane, and not less criminal, were fomenting plots at Paris, the object of which was anarchy, the return of the execrable system of 1793.

The Police watched all the movements followed the slightest traces of these miserable obscure agitators.

They had circulated among their *brother friends* a printed Proclamation, and a certain number of Cards, struck with a dry stamp, to serve for rallying signs. In order to excite some confidence in their plots, they availed themselves of the most absurd and extraordinary reports. Simple and credulous men always abound in a great capital, begin to put faith in these rumours, and then the Police judiciously proper to proceed against the ringleaders of this sort of conspiracy.

The Printer of the Proclamation, the Engraver of the Cards, those who assisted in the work of these individuals, and the principal distributors an agents in the enterprise, were arrested at the same moment.

The greatest part of them have already confessed their machinations, and been delivered over the Tribunals which will promptly perform justice in the affair. Those against whom the strongest charges exist are for the most part of the lower classes of people, old artisans of the Revolution, who had a means of execution, who were well convinced of the insignificance, and certain that they could derive profit from their crime, but to whom disorder and anarchy are desirable, and tranquillity an insupportable torment.

When the investigation of this affair takes place we shall make known the details, but we are enabled to assert from the best information that this has been an obscure plot, the ramifications of which have constantly been under the power of the Police and that it has never been of a nature to give the slightest alarm of a serious nature to the Government.—*Moniteur*.

PARIS MAY 13.  
Yesterday M. de Marbois delivered the Seals of his Majesty. He was accompanied by the *Grand Guizot*, Master of the Requests, and Secretary General of the Seals. The collar containing the Seals of France was carried by the *Sieurs Rebut and Germeau*, Referendaries of the Seals.

The King delivered the Seals to the Chancellor. M. de Marbois, Minister of State and Member of the Privy Council, has resumed the functions of first President of the Court of Accounts.

Sir ROBT. WILSON and Capt. HUTCHINSON.

The following is the determination of the PRINCE REGENT respecting Sir ROBERT WILSON and Captain HUTCHINSON.—And whilst the whole country acknowledge the mildness of this Royal Highness, the parties themselves must add to that feeling of contrition which we hope they have, a deep sense of gratitude for the moderation displayed by the PRINCE REGENT—unexpected moderation—it must be to Sir ROBERT WILSON, who in the following paragraph, in a Letter to Lord GREY, published in the Act of Accusation, expressed a more serious mark of his Sovereign's displeasure:—"He does not dissemble the unpleasant consequences of his enterprise—he was not ambitious to be imprisoned or to lose his Commission: but he was resigned on both points."

GENERAL ORDERS.

"Horse Guards, May 10, 1816.  
"So long as Major-General Sir ROBERT WILSON and Captain J. H. HUTCHINSON, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards were under trial, the Commander in Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

"The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander in Chief has received the PRINCE REGENT's commands to declare his Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of those Officers.

"In the instance of Major-General Sir R. WILSON, the PRINCE REGENT thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an Officer of his standing in his Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government, under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does his Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself. For his Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could justify a British Officer in having obtained under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the Representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the PRINCE REGENT cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir R. Wilson's offence, that holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. H. HUTCHINSON for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment, with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of WELLINGTON, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every Officer of that Army to abstain from any conduct, which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

"His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT being unwilling to visit these Officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country, in which this transaction took place, has signified to

"By Order of his Royal Highness.  
"THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
[The Courier, — May 14]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, DATED QUEBEC, JAN. 7, 1816.  
 "The official account of the acquittal of our Chief Justice from the charges made against him by the House of Assembly has reached us, and has made some noise here. Already the promoters, aiders, and abettors, complain that great injustice has been done them—that the business has been proceeded upon *ex parte*, without giving the Assembly an opportunity of being heard; and I doubt not, but that in the next Session, our good Representatives will proceed to censure the PRINCE BISHOP, and His Majesty's Privy Council; there is no absurdity, which may not be expected from them. The meeting of the Provincial Legislature will take place late in this, or early in the next month. Our Administrator in Chief is a mild & excellent character, & no way calculated or disposed to forward the view of any particular party which may exist in this country.

"It is true, that many things may occur to disappoint or retard the <sup>present</sup> views of the Americans: discussions may arise amongst themselves, and a separation may ensue between the Southern and Northern States, but it would be wiser to exclude those possible events from our calculation, and provide early for the security of the colonies

"It is reported in the provincial newspapers that JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and several Frenchmen, are endeavouring to purchase lands in the district of York, but we cannot believe his Excellency the Governor will permit them to do so."

[The Morning Post, — April 12.]

Public attention has been so much attracted to the laudable effort about to be made to explore the course of the Congo, that everything connected with the expedition now on its way

“ *Contrary to the universal opinion that the Congo would not answer at sea, it is, with great pleasure I have to say, is in itself, for a vessel of her size and description, the weather the sea better. We have had opportunities of trying her, in a variety of situations, in all of which she has gained a character which I trust she will maintain through the “ vast, the unbottomed prospect ” that lies before us. Sir HOME positively affirmed, with many others, that to send such a vessel to sea was not to be thought of, and that no alterations that could be made would ever render her sea worthy. Great, however, as his professional abilities are acknowledged to be, he may, perhaps, (as the carpenter of the *Vanguard* once told Lord NELSON,) understand more about knocking holes to pieces, than about putting them together. The passage from London to this port has fully contradicted his assertion, and justified the opinion of Captain TUCKER, and of those destined to navigate her. We sail from here the Eminent the wind will allow us to lay our course, and only put in to avoid some heavy gales from the S.W. against which it was useless to strive. All the persons, as well naval as civilians, attached to the expedition, are now on board. The Captain, independently of his official and important duties, will himself be the historian, aided by the reports of his Officers, and of the scientific Gentlemen,—a task which his former compositions have proved him as fully competent to fill. Lieutenant HAWKEY, the Second Officer in command, will illustrate his work by plans and drawings. Professor SMITH is the Botanist and Geologist; Mr GRANCH, Naturalist and Mineralogist; Mr. TUSOR, Comparative Anatomist, with various Assistants; and the Captain and Officers will make the surveys, and the numerous requisite Astronomical Observations. Every thing that can give security or comfort to those chosen to go on this service, has been done with liberality, and the usual rules of this service have been altogether dispensed with, in the *Expedition*. The Captain is a marauder, native of Congo, was taken by a party of marauders, during the heat of the slave trade, and brought down, with many others, in a canoe, from what we were told, we cannot learn, only that he says they were sixteen days in doing it; neither can we ascertain in what direction they came down, but they say the Sun was behind them. The extreme ignorance of these people forbids us to hope for information of any consequence from them. The principal, and, in fact, the only use of them will be to speak the language, which is certainly a very great consideration. I shall take every opportunity of sending you information relative to the expedition.”*

Much anxiety appears to exist throughout the country on the subject of tithes. The numerous petitions lately presented to Parliament respecting agricultural distresses have invariably included this topic as a part of their grievances. General opinion does not encourage expectations of the possibility of any alleviation than may be obtained by the Government in regulating the payment of tithes. Under this impression, we are happy to hear that a Bill is intended to be brought into Parliament immediately after the recess, for the purpose of promoting general arrangements for pecuniary payments, by the means of Commissioners, and fixing with greater certainty the duration of such arrangements, for terms, however, not exceeding at one time the period of seven years.

A meeting of the Market Gardeners in the neighbourhood of Isleworth, was held on Saturday at the Harefield Arms, Isleworth, for the purpose of considering the expediency of inducing the adopting of a system of commutation of tithes more lenient than that by which they are at present threatened.—A Petition was presented from these individuals to the House of Commons on Wednesday last, in which they complain, that from 1801 to 1815, the commutation of their tithes had been raised from 5s. to 15s. per acre; and that in the present year it is proposed to raise this charge 3*l.* or 4*l.* 7*s.* an advance onerous, that they submit, under its weight, added to the other burthens they had to encounter, it will be impossible to continue their horticultural pursuits, and hence the metropolis will be deprived of that plentiful supply of vegetables and fruit, so essential to the health and comforts of its inhabitants. At the meeting, on Saturday, it was recommended, that a memorial be presented to the Members for the home counties, in the discussion of the question of the tithes, after the recess, to induce them to support the prayer of the petition, and to effect a general amelioration of the Tithe Laws.

The workmen are continuing their labours opposite Carlton House. They have extended their exertions to St. James's market; on the South-west side all the houses are nearly dismantled, and in two or three days they will be levelled with their foundations. The market goes next. The Gun Tavern, in Jernyn-street, is nearly pulled down for the purpose of breaking a line into Piccadilly. Here the progress of improvement will be extremely rapid; and, as if by magic, a pile of building will arise which will astonish the foreign as well as native artist. A spacious site has been selected to finish the grand outline from Carlton House. The leading feature is to be a college; the purpose of which is to accommodate the students of the University, and when the surveyors were employed in measuring the ground—it is for the new College of Physicians. This majestic pile will resemble that noble erection in Lincoln's Inn-fields, called Surgeons' Hall. Mr. NASH's plan for erecting this public edifice in the King's Mews, is abandoned. Certainly it will prove a great ornament to the perspective view from the REGENT'S Palace.

Lady FRANCES BROWN, sister to the Earl of KEN-  
MARE, has taken the veil at Newhall Convent.

Motto additional for an *Ex Postmaster-General*:—  
*"Virtus post nummos!"*—HOB.

MR. LEACH.—“My Lord, it is very desirable that something should be done in this cause. I have conferred with Sir Arthur Pigott, who informs me he has had a conference with your Lordship this morning on the subject. Will your Lordship be pleased to permit Dr. Munro, jun., to attend her Grace?”

Mr. LEACH.—“ Will your Lordship have the goodness to permit the Solicitor to call upon you at your house on Monday ?”

Mr. HORNE.—My Lord, the Master has expressed an opinion, that in no event can Mr. Bazelev derive benefit from the exercise of his will.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—I never can consent for the husband to receive any benefit by deed, though I cannot controul the operation of a will.

WALTER W. JONES.  
An order had been issued in this case to  
the defendant into custody for not appearing  
trying a ward of the Court. Mr. Jones came  
to inform his Lordship that the same had been  
published in Manchester since the order  
that the defendant could not be

that the defendant could not pay the  
**LORD CHANCELLOR.**—This is the  
worst case ever in this Court, of a  
young gentleman of great talents, who  
defendant a bricklayer's daughter, who has  
been twice published since the marriage  
der, and published in a weekly paper, and  
the order was made, the defendant used  
dexterity to keep out of the way of the  
wike, in flagitious cases like this, the  
tent to commit, but placed in the  
confinement. Mr. Berron, master  
resident at Manchester, had been  
of the defendant.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—  
much difficulty in finding  
who desire to have banns pu-  
supposed. The Act of Par-  
days notice, in writing, to  
publishing banns, and they  
publish the banns without such  
enable them to ascertain who  
have sent to Manchester to

EDWARDS & HARVEY  
Sir S. ROMILLY stated  
that the Master's report might  
was a report, that the infant  
who, by the order of the Court  
der the care of a Gentleman  
and had abandoned from his home  
with Mr. Hall, during his

Mr. WERTH (the infant) would be right for him to be Lordship would permit an increase of the allowance for his support, as his present allowance of £801. per annum was insufficient.

The Lord Chancellor said, he thought the Master appeared to study the young Gentleman's wish, in not allowing him to pass his vacations with his parents, he having expressed a desire to take an excursion, in preference to passing the vacations with them. He thought it would not be right to let him pass his vacations in travelling about the country, nor did he consider it necessary to direct a further allowance. His Lordship observed, that he must not expect any indulgence from that Court, unless he altered his conduct. His Lordship ordered it to be mentioned again on Monday.

Mr. HART stated this to be a petition of the Rev. Mr. Phillips and wife, Committee of the lunatic, to be allowed to go before the Master, to inquire what further allowance should be made to the lunatic; and also what sum would be allowed to them for purchasing a carriage and horses, and a billiard-table, for the lunatic's amusement, and for their costs in securing a mill

The LORD CHANCELLOR said it was a long time to look back to, and he wished to know how they had passed their accounts since 1803.

Mr. HART replied, he could not then inform his Lordship, but would inquire.

His Lordship said, more information must be given him before he could send it to the Master: for it appeared, they had been expending money since 1803, without ever coming to the Court for its directions.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, this was a petition of the Committee of the property of the lunatic, requesting, that the Master's report might be confirmed, allowing a reduction in the rents of the lunatic's tenants for two years, on account of the fall in price of the produce of land.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he did not think the Master was authorised in permitting a reduction to be made for two years; for there were circumstances then passing, that might, perhaps, make it unnecessary. Produce had met a great rise, and would most likely increase. His Lordship ordered a reduction for one year, with li-

MR. EDITOR,  
No subject, perhaps has been more fertile of speculation, than the mode and time of the origin of our globe. There is not a priest, not a lama, not a bonze, not a talapoin, but is perfectly satisfied on this head; and not a philosopher but confesses his total ignorance. Many have given up the point in despair, and considered the earth as eternal; and yet the nations by which it is inhabited are too young, the sciences too new, for their age to be reconcilable with the everlasting existence of the human race.

It must be admitted that we know of no historical event, no physical fact, no astronomical observation.

It is probable that the Chinese have been made acquainted with the astronomical observations of the Greeks by Herodotus. Indeed, it is probable that the introduction of the Chinese names of the stars by the Greeks gave rise to the latter's interest in astronomical observations and the regularity of the motions of the stars led the Chinese to the idea of referring historical events to their phenomena. Most of the other nations of Asia were strangers to this mode of calculation. The Hebrews, however, either at Babylon or in Egypt, invented the method of arranging occurrences in a kind of chronological order. They adopted it in their annals, which were in consequence less confused than the chronicles of several other nations.

The Egyptians maintained that they were governed by gods and demi-gods before they were ruled by men. According to them, their kingdom had subsisted fifty thousand years. The Egyptians, nevertheless, could have been no other than a colony of the ancient kingdom in the great island of Meroc, which consequently must have been much more ancient than theirs. Plato, who lived four hundred years before the Christian Era, assures us that for more than ten thousand years painting had made no progress in Egypt; a proof that he considered this kingdom as of far higher antiquity.

The magi of the Chaldeans boasted that they possessed an uninterrupted series of astronomical observations during a period of 4,730 centuries. The Indians to this day assure us that they have had kings in their country for more than 4,320,000 years.

The Hebrews dated their origin from the creation of the world, and have given us the uninterrupted series of generations from the first man to the first Jew. According to their notions the world had existed no longer than 2,513 years when they, the Jews, passed through the Red Sea out of Egypt. They also assure us that in the year of the world 1656 a general deluge swept away the whole human race except one single family; and they represent the period which elapsed between this deluge and their departure from Egypt to have been no more than 867 years.

According to this calculation, Egypt, so celebrated for learning and magnificence, could not have existed longer than five or six centuries at the above-mentioned epoch. This is evidently impossible, especially for a country that is annually overflowed, and that could only be inhabited by colonists possessing sufficient skill to be able to keep the river within due bounds. As the Hebrew chronology ascribes so short a duration to the existence of the earth, it seems to have been set up only to contrast the Egyptian and Chaldean calculations, as well as Phœnician, which numbered 30,000 years. It is connected with the general system of the legislator of the Hebrews, whose chief aim it was to separate his people from other nations, and to inspire them with prejudices against the two powerful states by which they had been successively enslaved. Thus, then, the whole Mosaic history of the creation may perhaps be, like the name of the first man recorded by Moses, merely mythological.

The Greeks and the Romans, evidently nations of very recent origin, had no other calculations of time than their own chronicles. They never pretended to know how long the world had existed.

I shall request the attention of your readers to one fact only, mentioned by M. Langles in his learned notes to his translation of the *Asiatic Researches*.

Alexander's expedition to India occurred, according to our computation, 326

Before Christ. Years. 326

of Bacchus, in whatever manner, did certainly take place, and it is difficult to find any circumstances relating to it, which can be referred to a later date than 645 years before the Christian era, as M. Langles says, that the King of

the country, as some scholars have supposed, must be of far higher antiquity.

Thus, then, at least 15,000 years must have elapsed since the formation of the zodiac, before the summer solstice could remove from the sign of Capricorn to that in which we now see it. And how many centuries, or rather, how many thousands of years, must it have taken before the Egyptians could have attained to the knowledge and skill requisite for the conception of the idea of the zodiac—the division of it into twelve signs? Had the zodiac had its birth then, in the country, as some scholars have supposed, it must be of far higher antiquity.

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mong them, it coincided. By an ingenious investigation, he found, that it could never have been adapted to any other nations than those which resided on the banks of the Nile, whether in the Upper Egypt, or on the great island of Merœ; nay even, that it could not have coincided with any other period, than when the summer solstice was in the sign of Capricorn. Humboldt more-over ascertained, on comparing the Mexican with the Egyptian zodiac, that the system of the Asiatic astrology had one common origin with that of the Mexican. \* Dupuis' conjectures were confirmed by the French savans, † who accompanied Buonaparté in his expedition to Egypt.

These savans formed, in the ruins of two cities in Upper Egypt, the capital of which was Thebes, two zodiacs very curiously carved in stone. One of these, in a temple of the city of Esné, proves that, at the time of its execution, the summer solstice was seen in the sign of Virgo ‡. The other, in the city of Tentyra or Dendera, placed it in the sign of Leo. These savans also were convinced, that this zodiac, as known to us, was originally adapted to Egypt alone; that is to say, at the time when the names given to its twelve constellations designated the agricultural labours which there harmonized in each month with the symbol allotted to it. They were further convinced, that this zodiac belonged to a solar year, and that, at the time of its formation, the sun was in the sign of Capricorn. They showed that this formation dated at least 15,000 years back; because, since that period, the summer solstice had retrograded seven signs, from Capricorn to Taurus; and that the precession of the equinoxes was known to the Egyptians, if not so early as the formation of the zodiac, yet, beyond a doubt, more than 6000 years ago.

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globe. More than 2000 years ago the island of Ischia exhibited traces of a volcano, and, to the present hour, great part of that island is bare, and consequently sterile. How many thousands of years must it be since the volcanoes in the neighbourhood of Rome, near Albano, Nemi, and other places, became extinct? for so early as the destruction of Troy, when Æneas landed there, those parts were cultivated; and after the building of Rome covered with rich gardens and villas! To judge from the decay of the blocks of granite exposed to the air, must not the earth be 60,000 years old and upwards? From the very remarkable alternate strata of lava, chalk, and slate in a cavern at Tivoli, Dolomieu computes the age of the globe at more than 50,000 years.

The river Teverone, which traverses the Sabine hills near Tivoli, becomes impregnated in those hills, with argillaceous and calcareous earth, and, in a series of years, deposits layers of this matter, about as thick as the back of a knife, which are as perceptible as the circles in fire-wood. The hill, composed of this incrustation, upon which Tivoli stands, together with the temples of the Sibyl and of Vesta, all of very high and unknown antiquity, has an elevation of about 200 feet. If we reckon only three years for each quarter of an inch, the age of this incrustation, till the building of the temple only, must amount to 28,800 years. It is an extraordinary fact, that in the interior of this incrustation, where it has been rent asunder by an earthquake, or some other convulsion of nature, at about two-thirds of its height, appears the figure of a carriage-wheel, which must have fallen many thousand years since into this mass, when soft, and left behind its impression.

Natural History says, fourthly, that there exist islands of madrepores, inhabited by nations, upon whom civilization has begun to dawn. These islands, composed of madrepores, an accumulation of small insects that live only under the water, had therefore their origin beneath the waves of the sea, before the latter subsided and left them uncovered. These islands were afterwards barren wastes. Birds took possession of them for many centuries and made them their haunts, before they were covered with vegetables and could be cultivated by man. Let any one attempt to calculate the time which it would take these diminutive insects to produce, or to consolidate masses of calcareous matter so considerable, as at this day to form islands for which sovereigns contend.

In the deepest excavations that have been made in Europe, BOTANY meets with plants which can only grow in the East Indies, or in the regions of the torrid zone. By what revolution of the globe were these plants transported into our quarter of the world, and buried in these recesses? Or, if they ever were indigenous here, how happens it that the climate of Europe has ceased to be adapted to them? Does not this change belong to epochs more remote than the 5000 years of the monuments of Ellora? NATURAL HISTORY and COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, that in Siberia, in the

in Paraguay, history at Madrid. At what period did species of animals become extinct? All the sciences which we have consulted give nearly the same testimony; and thus all of them agree in proving the truth. The facts which one records but obscurely are always cleared up by the evidence of another.

The Arts tend to confirm the report of the sciences. The pyramids and the sculptures of Ellora are of very high—indeed of unknown antiquity. By means of a minute examination of the mines in the island of Elba, M. Chevalier not long ago convinced himself that the first working of them dated back upwards of 41,520 years. This assertion has not passed uncontradicted. M. Soalhat, lieutenant in the corps of engineers, has satisfactorily demonstrated, by an exact calculation, that it is not more than 5580 years since these mines began to be wrought; and other writers, who as it would seem have not themselves visited the island, assure us that they have not existed longer than between 4 and 5000 years.\*

Be this as it may, let us consider how many arts must have been invented before mineral ore could have been dug and extracted from the bowels of the earth, especially in an island. Thus, then, the appearance of one solitary little rock carries us back to times more remote than the beginning of the Samaritan computation. Admitting, as we certainly may do without exaggeration, that only 3000 years were required for the acquisition of all the arts necessary for the working of these mines, this would indicate, that the human race must have existed at least 8580 yrs.

In the deepest parts of mines in the government of Tobolsk, in Siberia, iron implements were found, in digging, about 40 years ago. In the marble quarries of Carrara, iron tools were also found some years since, imbedded in solid marble; so that, most probably, they must have been encompassed many thousands of years back, by the mass whilst still in a soft state,

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A remarkable epoch, in the first place, because it coincides with the expedition of Bacchus, which dates b. c. 8543. In the second place, because it agrees with that of the sculpture in the mountains of Ellora, since the execution of which is a period of 2895

Thirdly, because it agrees with the most ancient eruptions of Vesuvius which we know of, and since the occurrence of which is a period of 8000

Thus the sciences mutually support one another to conduct us to the truth.

M. von Humboldt found upon rocks in the interior of the earth, in South America very elegant arabesques, the merit of which the savage inhabitants of those regions knew not even how to appreciate. They are evidently the work of a highly polished people, who must have been swept from the face of the earth at a remote period, that the very memory of them has been lost; and these people had not received the arts either from the Greeks or the nations of Asia.

It may doubtless be objected, that Plato, Pliny, Arrian, Dupuis, Chevalier, and Humboldt, may have fallen into errors as well as the Bramins, the Magi, and the Schœn of the Egyptians. But it is certainly requisite to oppose to their testimony something more convincing than mere unsubstantiated assertion.

Thus, then, it appears, from the unanimous testimony of the arts and sciences, that the very high antiquity of the earth can no more be contested than its motion round the sun. None of the schools of divinity now denies this motion; and none of them will soon dispute that the earth is at least as ancient as the sciences attest it to be. Truth must finally prevail. Time insensibly corrodes those chains with which ignorance fetters the understanding, and imperceptibly compels the most stubborn to yield to the force of evidence.

Oct. 15, 1815. INVESTIGATOR.

## Poetry.

### SONG OF THE BRITISH GRENADIERS.

BY T. CAMPBELL.

Upon the plains of Flanders,  
Our fathers long ago,  
They fought like ALEXANDERS,  
Beneath old MARLBOROUGH;  
And still in fields of conquest,  
Our valour bright has shone,  
With WOLFE and ASHMOLEY,  
And MOORE and WELLINGTON.  
Our plumes have wav'd in combats,  
That ne'er shall be forgot;  
Where many a mighty squadron  
Reel'd backwards from our shot.  
In charges with the bayonet,  
We lead our bold companies;  
But Frenchmen like to stay not  
For the British Grenadiers.  
Once bravely at Vimetra,  
They hop'd to play their parts,  
And sung full throats,  
For the British Grenadiers:  
Glad, Scots, and Faddy-whacks,  
Gave three noble cheers,  
And soon turn'd their backs  
To the British Grenadiers.

Thy liv'ry is the rosy cheek,  
The charm that licks in dimple sleek,  
And glimmers in the eye;  
But where art thou? much courted guest,  
More often mimick'd than possess'd,  
And always prone to fly.  
We'll seek thee in the mazy dance,  
There deckest thou th' enamour'd glance.  
More movingly to look:  
For thee we'll revel with the fair,  
Many a rustic kiss to share.  
In spite of coy rebuke.  
For thee we'll fill the coliving bowl,  
Mingle therein thy joyous soul,  
And win us to thy way;  
Then still as even comes again,  
Woo thee to come, and to remain,  
To laugh the hours away,  
But may'st thou dwell in scenes like these,  
Where oft the heart is ill at ease,  
Or is thy shadow seen;  
Whilst thou dost wait in lordly hall,  
Like Minstrel at the Monarch's call,  
In pomp and pageant's train.  
Blythe power! with thee and freedom blest,  
Who'd envy what the great possess'd?  
Of worth among the crowd;  
Too light is thy attire for care,  
Too honest for ambition's wear,  
Too lowly for the proud.  
Some sages once would find thee out,  
They fetched them many a weary bout,  
And much time vainly spent;  
Where pride and wealth, and power abound;  
But how wert at the cottage found,  
Carousing with content.

J. B. C.